

## THE ROLE OF UNITED NATIONS PEACE BUILDING PROCESS IN AFGHANISTAN IN THE POST-TALIBAN ERA

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### ABSTRACT

Over the last decades, Afghanistan has faced a complicated array of challenges in the realms of security, development and governance. The United Nations (UN) and its agencies working in the country have had the difficult task of regulating to the changing situation on the ground. The role of the international community in Afghanistan will go through substantial changes in Afghan people and government institutions. The UN has started working in Afghanistan in reconstructing peace building process since Taliban era. After 11 September 2001 attack on America extracted attention of all the countries of the world towards to rebuild Afghanistan for preventing from terrorism threats. This article attempted to analyze the role of the UN agencies for rebuilding peacebuilding process in Afghanistan since the Taliban era. It will also evaluate how much the UN succeeded in restoring peace in Afghanistan.

**KEYWORDS:** UN, UNAMA, Peacebuilding, Taliban, Cold War, Bonn Agreement, Security, Afghanistan

### INTRODUCTION

Besides structural changes, the nature of the conflict shifted predominately from interstate to intrastate in the 1990s all over the world. The demand of the union of peace missions has expanded since some inside clashes in Asia and Africa grew. It has required the working of recently vote based states inside their domains. Amid this time, peacebuilding missions dispatch to Namibia, Western Sahara, Cambodia, Somalia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Eastern Slavonia, East Timor, Sierra Leone and Kosovo, whereas Afghanistan is not excellent. In the meantime, the peacebuilding is thought to be especially critical. It is on account of peace working in Afghanistan that is particular and one of a kind contrasted with other peacebuilding missions (Ishizuka2007).

The historical and contemporary conflict, including safety conditions of Afghanistan, is very complicated due to extremely deep rooted divisional ethnic communities, linguistic and sectarian region. External invaders poured fuel through their interest. Afghanistan is at least developing country. In the Cold War period, many development programs were practically successful between the two superpowers such as the Soviet Union and the USA. In the quarter century of war happened in an eminent communist coup in Afghanistan. Consequently, the USSR was defeated and the civil war started between the Najibullah government and mujahideen. After it, the Taliban came to power in Afghanistan (Shroder 2007). The international community and donor, such as the United Nations (UN) and the United States of America have been trying to change the stages of achievement to ensure over conflict and chaos.

In this scenario, normal Afghan people were trying to get at least the lower amount of essential items for endurance. Due to lack of efficient government, political and security caused the continuous disturbance in the flow of humanitarian assistance (UN Accessed on 9/05/2017).

After 11 September 2001 attack, the United States launched attacks against the Taliban government that had ruled Afghanistan since 1995 and the Al Qaeda units operating from the country. By early 2002, the Taliban regime fell. After a week of careful negotiations between various factions, arrangements were in place in the form of the Bonn Agreement that established interim government headed by Hamid Karzai, opening the doors to significant investment post-conflict reconstruction and development in the country (Young and Lisa Goldman ed. 2015).

## THE OBJECTIVES OF UNITED NATIONS PEACEBUILDING PROCESS

The expression, peace building rose in 30 quite some time back starting with those preceding worth of effort for John Galtung. The production of peacebuilding structures pushes economic peace eventually Tom's perusing tending to those 'root causes' about the clash. Besides, those outside ought to further bolster indigenous help capacities to order administration to fight determination (UN 2010).

The Peacebuilding turned into a popular idea inside the UN taking after Boutros-Ghali's 1992 report, 'An Agenda for Peace', which characterized peace building as the activity to solidarity peace and evades backslide into strife (UN 2010). It was planned another structure to oversee worldwide outfitted clashes. The Agenda presented after the end of the Cold War. Other than it, the UN-drove peacekeeping operations targets were balancing out nations after the war. In this understanding, peace building is "post-strife peace building". The first comprehension of the 'An Agenda for Peace' is centered around balancing out negative peace, securing the return of antagonistic vibe quickly after equipping clashes and helping a nation to set the impediments for beginning the adventure towards genuine peace. For accomplishing a few exercises bolstered these targets. These objectives recorded on the Agenda of incapacitating, crushing weapons, repatriating displaced people, preparing, security strengths, checking races and propelling the insurance of human rights (Paffenholz and Christoph Spur 2006).

The United Nations defined Peacebuilding as;

*"A range of measures targeted to reduce the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict, to strengthen national capacities at all levels for conflict management, and to lay the foundations for sustainable peace and development. Peacebuilding strategies must be coherent and tailored to the specific needs of the country concerned, based on national ownership, and should comprise a carefully prioritized, sequenced, and therefore the relatively narrow set of activities aimed at achieving the above objectives"* (CfBT 2011).

The history of UN operation of peacekeeping and peacebuilding process has seen many ups and downs. In the range of peacebuilding operations, the UN set up a trust fund in squaring off the process to convert guerrilla forces into a political party. This peace deal may serve as a method for the UN representative Lakhdar Brahimi. He is the architecture of the Afghan Peace Agreement at the Bonn Conference. This agreement is known as the Bonn Agreement (Chesterman 2002). Peacebuilding involves a multidimensional scope of measures to diminish the hazard by tending to both the causes and outcomes of the contention made by war circumstance. Peacebuilding can be transformative, changing

or changing antagonistic connections and establishments and fortifying national limits at all levels for the better administration of contention. The foundation of peacebuilding is as much necessary as the other criteria which used as reducing conflict in a dominant society. It is a multidimensional process that used to occur at various levels, including government, civil society and an arrangement of international and national communities (UNICEF 2014). The challenges before the intervention any fragile states should prioritize within peace building and state building agenda. The priority incorporates the political foundation and its procedures; essential wellbeing and security; equity and quiet determination of contention; capacity to upgrade assessments and administration conveyance; proficient management of advantages and reasonable monetary advancement; societal attitudes for compromise and peace; and ability to keep up viable relations with neighbors in a specific district.

From above citation, we can separate from peacemaking in which exasperates with political, discretionary and at times military intercessions guided at conveying military gatherings to an understanding. This conceptualization of peace building relies on the accompanying presumptions. Initially, human security connects with more than military and policing issues. Second, peace building procedures can be upheld amidst war and also in social orders from a struggle. Third, such processes happen at the same time at various levels of 'tracks,' going from the person to the group, to the societal levels. Fourth, peace building can see as a separated movement as well as the effect of any action on a particular arrangement of relations for this situation, peace and struggle elements (Goodhand 2002). Peace-building highlights helping states and societies move from cases of significant threat to relatively greater safety. In general terms, peace-building is about ending or preventing violent conflict and supporting sustainable peace (Franke 2006).

## THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN PEACEBUILDING PROCESS

The UN is the most appropriate International Organization for the peace-building task. Terrors of terrorism and other changeable menaces emerged from the weak or fragile states like Afghanistan. These problems put on notice before the global community (Burke 2006). Here we describe, "Fragile or Failed states are those states that face severe poverty and development challenges. Their features are weak governance, failing public institutions, instability or open conflict and weak civil society" (UNGA 2003). The UN is only the international community that comes ahead to resolve all types of issues. The UN has an established for engagement in Afghanistan to counter the terrorism in their soft efforts. It has been active participation in Afghanistan since 1988 (UNGA 2003).

The United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 aims "to mainstream gender in peacekeeping operations by addressing the affecting of armed conflict on women and girls, the exclusion of women's organizations from peace building, and the lack of women" (Duncanson 2013). The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1401 (2002) set up "the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)", in 2002 as a political and incorporated mission in control to arrange every single United Nation intercessions and to help execute the Bonn Agreement. It is coordinated and bolstered by the U.N. Division of Peacekeeping Operations. The Agreement has specified the foundation of a superior court and a Judicial Commission in Afghanistan. It asked for from the United Nations Security Council to utilize of UN-mandated security, military forces and referred to the requirement for assistance with the foreign countries on some issues as well as reconstruction, elections, counternarcotics, crime and terrorism (Margesson 2010).

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has given help with the support of the worldwide on-screen character's push to assemble peace and advance recuperation in Afghanistan since Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) in

2002 (UNDP 2009). The Bonn Agreement ultimately executed in 2005. UNAMA targets unite two key parts, for example, initially, with a political concentration and the other managing philanthropic and advancement endeavors (Margesson 2010). The order for UNAMA involved in Security Council Resolution 2096 (2014). Once more, it re-established for Security Council while UNAMA will keep on playing an indispensable part with regards to security and advancement of Afghanistan. The part of UNAMA is advancing human rights, supporting free philanthropic exercises, shielding the most vulnerable (counting kids and ladies) and upgrading peace and security program in Afghanistan. These ought to fortify the eventual fate of this nation (JABN 2014). The UND begins some advancement program in Afghanistan. Be that as it may, the significant portion of the assets given by the cost imparting to two-sided and multilateral. UNAMA has decided UNDP situating and space for moving in Afghanistan. Afghanistan is the high reliance nation on universal benefactors while UNDP was likewise vigorously affected by the particular goals and orders of contributor countries (UNDP 2009).

The UN highlighted the reason for the struggle, such neediness, and imbalance, nonattendance of majority rule government, human rights infringement, illegal arms and medication exchange. Besides, the UN has heavy responsibilities conflict prevention regarding micromanaging these shattered states for maintaining peace and reconciliation (Lockhart and Michael Miklaucic 2016). These UN responsibilities are making and enforcing the law, establishing customs service, collecting business and personal taxes, attracting foreign investment, adjudicating property disputes, reconstructing and operating public utilities, creating a banking system and running schools (Chandler 2007). In this context, the UN has played a significant role in initiating the process of state formation and economic reconstruction in Afghanistan.

The United Nations play a vital role in peacebuilding by different dimensions. These are following sizes:-

### **Security Dimension**

The Afghan Government is a substantially dependent actor in the field of safety and development because of only eight per cent of public expenditure financed through domestic sources, while twenty-six percent, even administered by the government of external actors or international organizations/non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The security situation in Afghanistan is poor. Security is a serious problem for humanitarian agencies in Afghanistan. That is why; humanitarian organizations have significantly increased the cost of reconstruction efforts (UNDP 2006).

The United Nations Security Council fulfills its obligation towards the Afghan people in promoting security and stability. The UNAMA had been adjusted and extended periodically but more recently for longer periods through successive Security Council Resolutions. The diverse Security Council Resolutions have established key political milestone including elections, Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR), and the Disbandment of Illegally Armed Groups (DIAG). However, they did not outline any of the key institutional capacities that are needed to attain stability and long-term peace and development (UNDP 2009).

The security issues have to contemplate within three decades of civil war in Afghanistan. Security is extremely complicated, including anti-Government spoiler<sup>1</sup> groups, the narcotics trade, and regional warlords as well as the terrorist groups. After considering these factors, the security issues in Afghanistan should have tackled with a high physical commitment and political will. However, the Bonn process did not adequately recognize the centrality of safety to the

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<sup>1</sup> A group or individual shows a way of describing behaviour in which will never compromise or negotiate but threaten a peace process

entire enterprise. Without security, financial related, improvement and democratization is unachievable. All things considered, ISAF started with a profoundly unobtrusive size and order. The way that the security circumstance in the southern and eastern parts of Afghanistan has decayed impressively can't be utilized to legitimize the light-impressionistic approach (Ishizuka 2007).

The International people group has displayed a type of assurance themselves. The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) are a noteworthy hindrance against a sustainable of partisan savagery among the leaders, however not really to the spread of the rebellion (UNDP 2006). The little size of security-building powers, for example, ISAF and the US-drove Coalition strengths has likewise adversely impacted other security related parts. Mainly, it takes note of that, the US troops have unavoidably enlisted regional warlords to compensate for the deficiency of their customary strengths. Accordingly, the US has been hesitant to confer itself to the counter opiates and the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) areas which have included (Ishizuka 2007).

The purpose of U.S. involvement is reconstruction, stabilization, and economic assistance to improve the Afghanistan's infrastructure as well as peacebuilding with the help of civil-military. The civil-military is working under the PRTs. The whole community of the world started to support America for making peace in Afghanistan. The Bonn Agreement began 2002 in Bonn, Germany. It brought a guide and timetable for peace and security, development of the nation, the systematization of key associations, and the insurance of human rights (UNDP 2006, UNDP 2009).

The structure of the first offices required in dealing with the move in Afghanistan, however, it's intricate and divided. There is the ISAF in Afghanistan, which falls under the Allied Command Operations (ACO) of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). It arranged at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Belgium, Europe. The ISAF is a central segment of the universal group's engagement in Afghanistan, helping the Afghan experts in giving security and strength and making the conditions for reproduction and advancement. The ISAF mandate stated the following:

*“ISAF Headquarters interacts with all levels of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, its security agencies and the international bodies, governmental and nongovernmental organization presents in the country to support the Government and assist with reconstruction. In particular, ISAF liaises with and assists in the work of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)”.*

ISAF strengths are leading security and stability operations all through the nation together with the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF). These powers are straightforwardly required in the improvement of the Afghan National Army through coaching, preparing and making (NATO 2010).

The U.S. troops fall in part under ISAF and NATO Command, leading the pack for the provincial summon in the east of the nation. Moreover, it has troops under U.S. Headquarters, and others under U.S. Unique Operations Command. Like this, the general design of the global group's association in Afghanistan is not energetically helpful for cognizance, harmonization or substantive coordination of approaches, procedures or programs, and even the Security Council commanded. The worldwide people group incorporated UN mission in Afghanistan confronted with an overwhelming, terrible errand in its coordination work (UNDP 2009).

The United Nations accentuated in the advancement of inner security for the populaces of Afghanistan. It surely

knew that security is important to keep up the universal giver enthusiasm for Afghan progress, energize private interest in Afghanistan, and keep Afghans' expectations of change in their nation and their lives. The weakening security circumstance keeps on becoming the overwhelming focus as the primary issue in Afghanistan while worldwide partners attempt to discover approaches to empower private endeavors to grab hold and managed. As the piece of this effort, UNAMA is organizing with the Independent Directorate of Local Governance and ISAF on a pilot venture to design territorial ways to deal with securing groups. The UN has been more fruitful than useful states (the US particularly) in settling clashes (Eronen 2008).

### **Political Dimension**

Modern prolonged civil wars weaken and destroy the representing limit of the state. Some level of outside support is required to help nations in the move from war to peace. Now and again, the administration has broken down, or Humanitarian Resources have decreased so totally that there are the couple of formal structures or limits on which to manufacture (Burke 2006). The United Nations-led International community or International organizations have started to establish a democratic Afghan state. Without its support, it cannot be possible. The Afghan government required the external support as well as financial and technical to set up political institutions.

International community started its involvement in Afghanistan after 2001. Global community initiated, managed and implemented the Bonn Agreement (2001). This procedure sets up an arrangement of political organizations that are the way to giving open security. The UN has exhorted the between time government in making an impartial political condition helpful for the holding of the Emergency Loya Jirga in free and reasonable conditions. The UN has given careful consideration to the lead of those bodies and organization's divisions which could specifically impact the assembling and the result of the Emergency Loya Jirga (UNSC 2001). The Emergency Loya Jirga, the Constitutional Loya Jirga, and the Presidential and Parliamentary races have finished. Afghanistan has experienced a time of expectation and inspirational desires, with a top of the season of the president and administrative races in 2005 (UNDP 2009). Despite, the fact, there were numerous inconsistencies in both the races. The worst outcome extensively thought to be reasonable. Afghan culture respected the outcome. Turnout was significantly lower in the Parliamentary decisions than in the Presidential races, both on account of the many-sided quality of the voting strategy and the nearness of such a large number of leaders as competitors (UNDP 2006).

In 2006, the Taliban again came into power and began it affected in Afghanistan. Around then, the situation has changed with harming the security conditions. The UNDP has added to planning and passing another constitution, the holding of presidential, parliamentary and common races. It reinforced to set up key organizations in the recently framed upper and lower places of Parliament (UNDP 2009).

The legislative issues of a potential thousand deal amongst Karzai and the Taliban are divisive. Pioneers of the Hazara, Tajik, and Uzbek people group are contradicted. Of getting supportable government, a political settlement must be worthy to an expansive scope of the Afghan bodies electorate. It should likewise strengthen by local on-screen characters, including the individuals who are different sponsorship groups in Afghanistan. It indicates planning an arrangement with an honest to goodness interview procedure to give Afghans. They will bolster, encouraged by a worldwide arbiter to keep chatting on track and guarantee a respectable result (Jarvenpaa 2011). The UN administration exercise gone for solidifying authoritative procedures and organizations to address societal issues. The concentration of these exercises has been on



bringing straightforwardness, honesty and consistency to senior arrangements to battle defilement and enhance the working of Governmental organizations. Continuous endeavors to reinforce Afghan Government establishments got a lift last October after President Karzai selected new services to lead key divisions (UNGASC 2009).

To make motivations to enhance the limit of the Government to convey administrations, the execution of change through pay and evaluating is advancing in five Ministries (Agriculture, Rural Rehabilitation and Development, Finance, Education and Justice). For enhancing the administration required at the sub-national level, where the conveyance of governments and help to consider a nearby view of Government adequacy and authenticity. Get two constraints are a noteworthy obstruction to administration arrangement in a few sections of the nation, just like the trouble experienced by the focal Government in customarily dispensing stores, and by general advancement arranges (UNGASC 2009).

### **Economic Dimension**

The International people group's financial reaction to the requirements of post-struggle social orders incorporates the arrangement of help and approach medicine and specific advice for economic change, macroeconomic adjustment and monetary improvement that goes with the fiscal support (UN Documents 1995). Afghanistan is entirely dependent on agriculture in which opium is the largest source of income while the government of Afghanistan is not an effective control over the production narcotics and drugs. However, the corruption level in Afghanistan is the highest in state institutions that make it an economically weaker of the state. For strengthening its economic conditions, the international community has been trying to donate funds to reconstruct and stability of the country. For this, the UN is trying to support donor for sending economic assistance via its agencies such as UNAMA.

The UNAMA has assumed a huge part in building up a level headed way to deal with the benefactor for supporting financing as a significant aspect of the Afghan organization in the counter defilement plan. It's expanding need concentrated on development exercises at the local level and national needs. They are advancing harmonization through improvement activities at the standard level and also PRT. It has likewise supported nearby experts in accepting authority for the arrangement of advancement exercises (CRS 2010).

Many donors are giving priorities for economic reform activities of the country. It has been seen in many cases that lack of economic or technical assistance for significant financial programs has connected to economic assistance based on conditions on the donor. However, its outcome has seen a shortage of post-conflict reconstruction. It is an output of lack of funding or coordination by international donors. While employment of people in post-conflict is important for the country, donors have failed to provide this need with their programs. It requires paying equally funds to the ongoing government institutions. Benefactor fixation is the adjustment of illicit economies and the lead of worldwide exchange. It is fundamental for global and also Afghan government to limit trade arms, illegal medications and secure regular assets (Burke 2006).

The natural calamity happened in Afghanistan. Besides it, there are also some problems going on in Afghanistan. Due to this, the United Nations started its efforts for delivering more than 94, 000 tonnes of food aid to 1.3 million peoples in 2000. It also for giving vaccinating some 5.3 million children against polio and providing support for non-discriminatory education to more than 300,000 children (World Bank 2005). Moreover, it also provides homeschooling for girls. The donors provided the largest amount of funding emergency relief for Afghanistan by coordinating with the UN. Funds received from international donors to encourage Afghanistan self-sufficiency. Six million dollars received from the donors

for activities to expand access to practical occupations (UN News Accessed on 09/05/2017).

In 2002, the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan held in Tokyo. At this meeting, the members of the gathering communicated their availability to give help to Afghanistan, much of which decided to humanitarian projects. This conference raised pledges of \$ 4.5 billion. On 21 January 2002, S.G. Kofi Annan addressed the conference and said reconstruction would require \$ 10 billion over ten years, including \$ 1.3 billion for the current year and \$376 million for quick-impact and recovery projects. Such project would include the return of some 1.5 million Afghan children to school. After all, as of mid-2005, only \$3.9 billion of this money had been disbursed. And of the amount, \$3.3 billion has been invested in projects, with only \$ 900 million spent on projects that have been completed (Warikoo 2007).

In 2009 election in Afghanistan, the United Nations had spent \$ 72.4 million supporting to the election commission. Besides it, the U.S. Agency for International Development also had spent \$ 56.7 million in this election. In another instance, the UNDP paid \$ 6.8 million for transportation services supported by healthy infrastructure (Miller and Dafna Linzer 2009).

### **Social Dimension**

Society of Afghan impacted and influenced by the flow of the contention. Social association mirrors the etymological, ethnic and geological differing qualities of Afghanistan. It is muddled and assorted. Tribes (qawm) and religious (ulema) systems are the essential social units that interceded between the state and society. These are not formal, administer based associations, but rather comprise of a mind-boggling web of casual, standard based systems (Goodhand and Mark Sedra 2006). Ladies keep on facing differing degrees of segregation in practically every part of Afghanistan. They have not given need of rights for helping social orders. That is the motivation behind why the lady is getting to be plainly not able to assume a fundamental part in helping their groups to manufacture peace and adapt to hardship. There is expanding worldwide familiarity with issues influencing ladies' rights. Notwithstanding, there is the little advance, and much of the time, even the rights that have accomplished are under threat.

The National Solidarity Program (NSP) has built up in mid-2003. It is a national need program of the Afghan government. It is set up with the underlying backing of the World Bank/International Development Association (WB/IDA). The goals are to engage Afghans to diminish destitution through setting up and reinforcing a national system of self-representing group organizations. The NSP considered developed and created by Afghan conventions, particularly “*Ashar*” which is groups cooperating to assemble appropriate offices and settle on aggregate choices to take care of issues, and additionally the Islamic estimations of solidarity, value, and equity (Afghanistan website Accessed 21 May 2017). It built up in neighborhood chamber's shuras, and little framework extends in exactly 13,000 towns. The NSP viewed as an achievement disregarding reaction. NSP had bolstered to make solidarity and fortify neighborhood action and still to offer a limitation against the opium generation (UNDP 2006). The global group is supporting to Afghan individuals and also government to counter opiate production. Other than it, they are additionally assisting in harmonization in the public arena with advancement ventures.

The UNDP program has just sauntered on society-based advancement and reproduction. National NGOs and common society associations were utilized broadly as accomplices in the execution of UNDP's United Nations organization.



They actualized programs for social liveliness and group assembly and also the reproduction of little scale, group level framework. UNDP and the United Nations associations included working correctly with neighborhood groups to decide needs. By and large, traditional series dealt with the execution of small ventures, repairing framework, for example, nearby streets, water system trenches, water supply frames, ducts and extensions (UNDP 2006).

### **Humanitarian Dimension**

Peacebuilding has increased more extensive acknowledgement since the most recent decade with regards to significant help. Armed conflict negotiated a settlement on political will at national and international level. This level is seen tiny. International organizations used their programming through which filled the gap between them. Humanitarian assistance has also become a subject of international institutions. It is part of political conditionalities. The Taliban has taken over the capital city of Afghanistan and also some major cities. After it, some donor countries started to use humanitarian assistance as a weapon for the purpose of pressurizing Taliban authorities to alter their policies towards women. Moreover, the people have got deprived and suffered from those whom the donors wanted to prevent by supporting assistance. With this aid, the donors are given second priority of civilian by the adverse situations. But Taliban does not have an advantageous connection with aid organizations (Zia 2000).

Donor's countries have executed many programs and granted funds to Afghanistan. But, it also has some shortcomings and adverse politics that affected the civilian. Furthermore, help organizations have as of late attempted to enhance the effect of support programming of peace. These endeavors will investigate less than two headings; for example, coordinate peace building and circuitous commitment of humanitarian projects to peace. On peacebuilding, there are a couple of indigenous associations that have commended themselves to the advancement of peace. Concerning meandering peacebuilding, there are some nearby and global NGOs that necessarily required in group-based recovery and improvement programs. Their way to deal with peace building has been to utilize help us use for settling between mutual clashes and advancing group attachment (Zia 2000).

The civil war began after the pulled back of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan between the Taliban and Najibullah administration. That framework finished in the 1990s. Amid this conventional war, the United Nations kept on searching for a peace assertions. It would allow for a maintained reproduction handle for peacebuilding in Afghanistan and also everywhere throughout the world. In any case, the UN has attempted much peace assertion in the nations. However, they ended up noticeably unsuccessful in doing this. After it, the global giver nations focused for the most part on practical help because the conditions were not appropriate for long stretch development. After the 11 September 2001 assault, the help circumstance has changed definitely. The giver did not share the enthusiasm to give any help to the Taliban. In 2001, the Taliban tumbled from power by the meddling of US in Afghanistan. Over it, the Bonn Conference hung on 5 December 2001 in Bonn, Germany and consented to an arrangement between the International people group and the Afghan government. After it, Afghans met under the UN protection to settle on a state plan, the usage of philanthropic help and recreation arranges too rapidly (CRS 2010). Before the foundation of UNAMA, the UNDP nations office worked as a joint office of UNDP and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (UNOCHA) in Afghanistan. With the starting, the workplace of UNAMA, the philanthropic partially collapsed into the new United Nations structure and UNDP at the end of the day turned into remaining only nations office (UNDP 2006). Inside the

United Nations framework, both the UNDP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) have increased their help to the States. They ask for to help in advancing successful administration and fortifying their foundations that can ensure the national human right. The human right segments of United Nations peace missions have added to make a more active condition for peace and improvement endeavors in social orders arising out of contention (UNGA 2003)

A financing gap may guarantee when the compassionate reaction to an emergency starts to draw down, yet completely pledged advancement help is not yet set up. It might likewise happen because contributors are unwilling to give subsidizing on account of high-hazard political and security exercises. These exercises are the minute when a nation, most needs convenient deliberately focused on budgetary support to attempt essential peacebuilding endeavors. Distinguishing these prerequisites, composting venture proposition inside the setting of a sound peacebuilding procedure, and security subsidizing is all the considerable difficulties of post-strife Nations (UN 2010).

### **Military Dimension**

The military is part of the peace building process in some countries. Without it, the peace established through peacebuilding efforts cannot sustain. The United Nations has not military power. They are using their peacekeeping forces with the support of Afghan security forces. The International community came forward for reconstructing the security forces. In this activity, the United Nations and ISAF came first. After it, the European countries involved in Afghanistan in rebuilding the capacity of security. NATO forces in the reconstruction of peace process through the military campaign in Afghanistan. The UN took additional steps to cope with the terrorist tactics utilized to carry out the attacks and probably plan future ones. For example, they passed UNSCR 1373 on 28 September 2001. ISAF was the primary vehicle for combining all the force structures and capabilities used during the war. In 2003, NATO took command of ISAF that bound the alliance more firmly to work in Afghanistan and made formal the fact. NATO was for the first time engaged in an 'out of area' mission. The United Nations authorized NATO to take formal command of ISAF. At that point, NATO also took legal control of the twenty-five Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) that scattered throughout the country. Often, the smaller new members of NATO received assignments to one or more of the PRTs, and they worked closely on projects related to critical matters such as school construction even the teaching of students (Peterson 2014).

The US-led coalition forces took charge of giving training and equipping of Afghan National Security Forces. So that, they can be capable of providing security of the Afghan people from the Taliban and also supported international forces to counter insurgencies and its groups. The Afghan National Army by and by includes five corps of two to four units every, which fills in as provincial summons reflecting the ISAF Regional Command structure. It has seen a nonappearance of the ten territories without a changeless security. In September 2008, the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB) supported the augmentation of the armed forces from 84,000 to 134,000 troops by 2011. The Afghan National Army (ANA) has enhanced its capacity to arrange, execute and lead strategic battle operations. It was effectively made a decent showing with regards to in joint and consolidated operations amid the voter enrollment stages. It has started to accept lead responsibility for security in Kabul and additionally developed entire areas of Afghanistan (UNGASC 2009).

Afghan National Police (ANP) change requires creating against defilement measures inside the Ministry of Interior and strengthening the knowledge and investigative limits of it. The 2009 decisions are sans led, reasonable and straightforward way through the support of enhancing security in first urban communities and along expressways of

Afghanistan. This work is a short time of needs for the Ministry of Interior. Other than it, International Security powers are likewise organizing and checking of national security strengths in getting accomplishment in advance into Afghanistan. It has expanded monetary impetuses for police. As both a general increase in salary and an experimental run program to give danger pay for police serving in light ranges (UNGASC 2009).

## CONCLUSIONS

The United Nations have involved in Afghanistan for more than 50 years. It works through its agencies like UNDP, UNAMA, and many more agencies. Besides it, it also has been functioning with international community/organizations. The United Nations took much more interest in peacekeeping process in the 1990s. In this time, the Taliban came to power in Afghanistan after the civil war. The Taliban and Al Qaeda are famous in Afghanistan for threatening its development and reconstruction process for peacebuilding. In the Cold War era, America was funding these terrorist groups for countering the Soviet army. After the withdrawal of the USSR, the capital was reduced by the U.S. for these terrorist groups. They are not getting any financial support from outside countries. In 2001, the terrorist attacked in the United States. This attack made a threat to Western nations. These countries came to close and supported by any means of sources in America. In 2001, the America attacked Afghanistan for combating insurgency groups. It is support for removing the Taliban from power. After the fall of the Taliban in 2001, the global associations/group attempted the monstrous endeavors to help the Afghan Government in recreating, advancement, peacebuilding and the social improvement circumstance. The United States started many programs in Afghanistan in which the UNAMA and UNDP play a vital role in these fields of reconstruction, development, and peacebuilding. The UNDP provided a channel and secured transparent financial and management oversight for funds from a range of donors to the fragile country because their institutions are weak and insufficient management capacity. The UNDP has been dynamic in the majority of the key fields identified with the usage of the Bonn understanding. It ultimately upheld the more great United Nation Security Council command. The extensive recuperation and recreation exertion in Afghanistan are enormous and muddled. In a joint effort with the Afghan government includes U.N. offices, reciprocal contributors, universal associations, and neighborhood and worldwide non-legislative associations (NGOs). The related guide projects in the United States and its European partners concentrate on an expansive scope of exercises, from fortifying the focal and nearby administrations of Afghanistan and its security strengths to advancing nonmilitary personnel reproduction, diminishing corruption, and helping with decisions.

The scope and geographic achieve the UNDP's program in Afghanistan severely constrained by security concerns. The approach of UNDP had all the earmarks of constructing less in light of an orderly examination of the contention and a technique tending to the necessary components of long haul peacebuilding, and to a greater extent, an administration introduction drove by the requests of the global group and later, the between time Afghan approves. Be that as it may, UNDP has given broad support the UNAMA in the significant zones of state building. The United Nations accomplish through the international community in Afghanistan for reconstructing peace-building process has had little success in achieving sustainable peace. The international community also became unsuccessful for balancing peace process in Afghanistan with their military and financial support. But the international organizations remain terrible. Again the insurgency has intensified in the south of the country.

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